

SAGA'S

UFO

60¢



47368

SPECIAL Vol. III

**Case Of The Crippled UFO — Most
Amazing Triple Sighting On Record**

**Have Invaders From Another Galaxy
Landed — And Divided Up The Earth?**

**Apollo 12's Strange Encounter With
Unknown "Escorts" On Trip To Moon**

**Secret Messages From UFOs — Are
Saucermen Trying To "Talk" To Us?**

**Nuclear Physicist Says Alien Craft
Are Scientific Challenge Of Our Age**

**Flying Saucer Missionary — Is There
An "Outer Space" Envoy On Earth?**

**Flying Saucers And The Mysterious
Wave Of Worldwide Kidnappings**

**Tasmanian Globster — Have We Killed
A Creature From Beyond Our World?**

**Ignoring Space Contacts Can Mean
The End Of World Civilization**

Ignoring his wife's pleas to be careful, the man stepped out of his car holding a flashlight. He pointed it at the incredible machine drifting slowly over a nearby mountain. It carried many lights like a "theatre marquee." Though scared, the observer was also intensely curious.

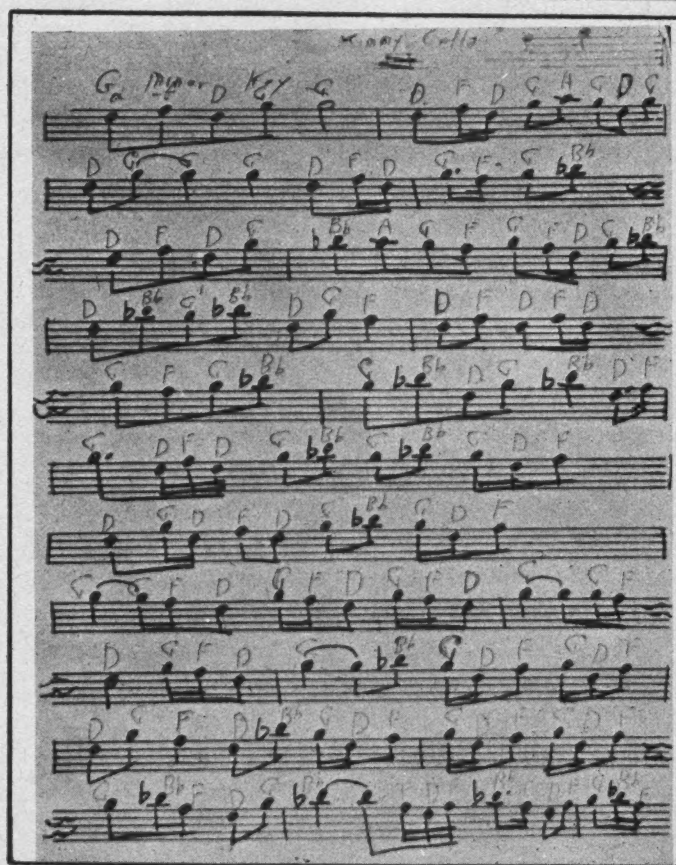
Was this amazing UFO from another world? Were there intelligent people aboard? There was only one way to find out. . . .

The man blinked his light in a deliberate and simple code—three long flashes and one short. Instant-

SECRET MESSAGES FROM UFO'S

For the first time in any magazine SAGA presents concrete proof—although in a code that has yet to be broken—that flying saucers have tried to communicate with us many times!

By Otto O. Binder



This sheet of "outer space music" was transcribed from note patterns received via radio from beyond the earth's atmosphere.

It was March 6, 1967, and a red-letter day in the life of Forest Kerstetter of Shamokin, Pa. "What do you know?" he said to his wife. "*Somebody* aboard that weird flying machine said hello to me!"

In UFO lore to date, this is one of the crudest and simplest exchanges of "messages" between flying saucer occupants and earth people. There are a handful of other cases where lights of some kind were blinked off and on and were repeated in answer by UFOs, indicating beyond doubt that intelligent creatures were aboard.

What other kinds of messages, of a more meaningful nature, have come to us from the mysterious saucer men?

Outside of "contactees" and their very voluble friends from other worlds—which we will discuss later—UFO messages of any type are quite sparse. The flying saucers not only try to avoid being seen but are also very closemouthed in communicating with earth. And many of their messages are in unknown codes or "hieroglyphics." We will deal with the various reported "messages" or communication attempts by UFOs in categories.

Written Messages

There are a fair number of UFO messages written in English. Many of them are trivial (and dubious), promising such things as returning again, or giving simple greetings to earth. But other saucer messages are more significant, as in the case that occurred in Russia in 1960.

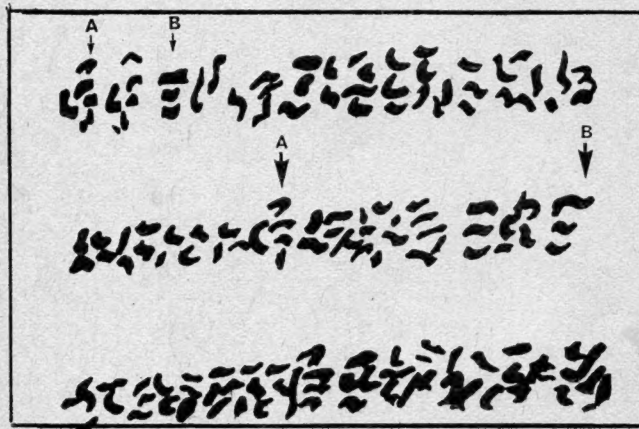
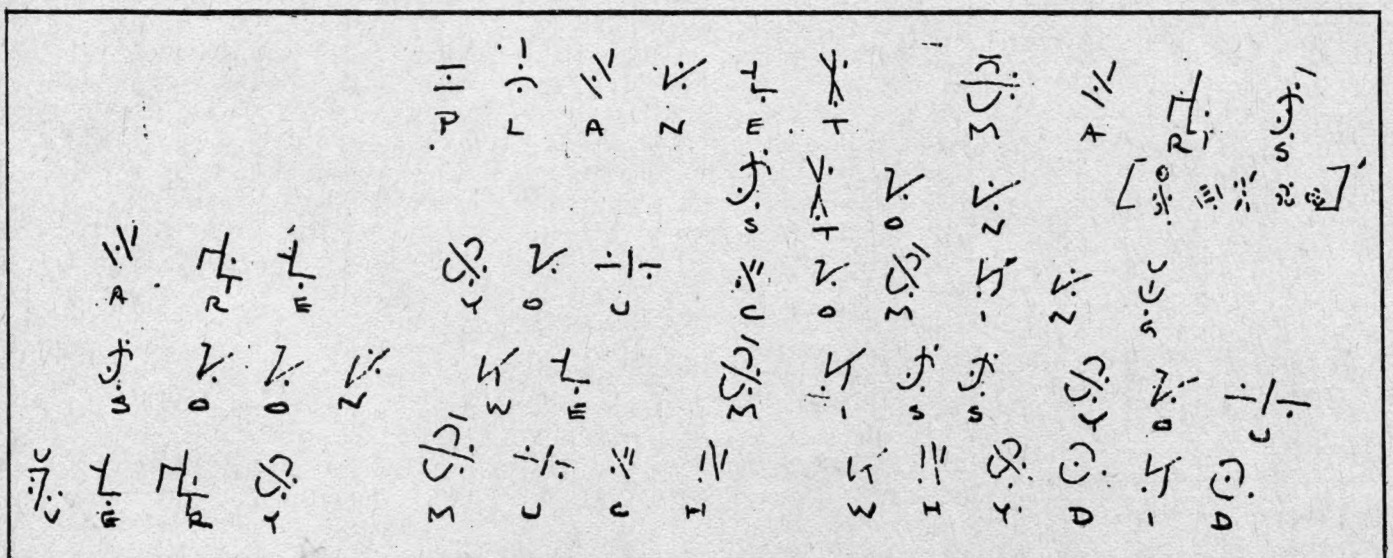
A woman parachutist during a practice exercise jumped from a

plane—but did not come down until three days later. She explained that she had been snatched up in mid-air by a swooping UFO. They treated her well for those three days and gave her a ride into space, showing her the thrilling sight of earth.

Upon releasing her—again dangling from her parachute—she found herself once more over the exercise field. When she finally got down to the ground, she claimed she had a special written message for top Soviet authorities and turned the sealed envelope over to the police chief of Saratov. However, no further news of what was in that message, or whether the Soviet leaders ever saw it, has leaked through the Iron Curtain.

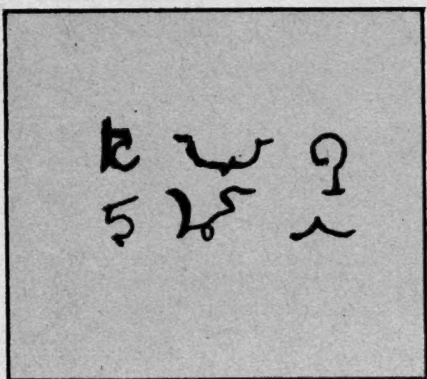
Two other items presumably written by saucermen are of a more sensational nature.

One is a book claimed to be found under and in Venezuela, in 1967. The contents seemed to be in diary

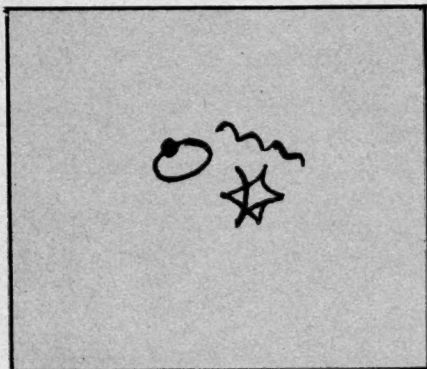


The decoded translation, above, made by the Air Force, is part of a message found by John Reeves of Brooksville, Fla., in March 1965. Reeves found the code on paper after a UFO landed on his farm.

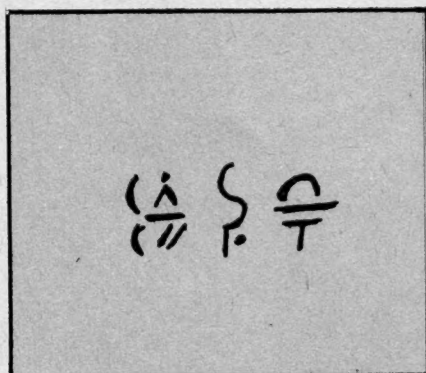
This message was left at Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1959 by a UFO-naut who said "An earthman will have to decipher it, and when that had been done, we shall know what to do." Repetitious "letters" are marked A and B.



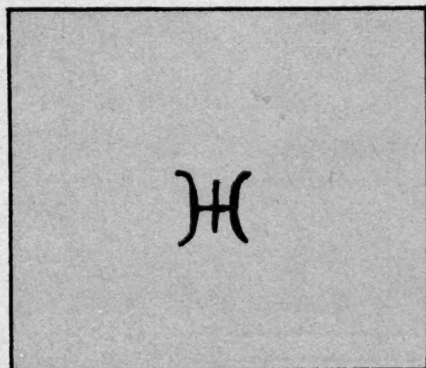
ESP picked up this "Martian alphabet" in Geneva from 1894-96.



This symbol was seen on a UFO in Brazil on April 24, 1959.



The above example was sighted on UFOs in the States during 1964-5.



This symbol was photographed on a UFO in Madrid on June 1, 1967.

The alien language, with its strange symbols, is only part of the communication gap with our visitors from space. Even more puzzling are some of the verbal messages our astronauts have picked up. Way back during the Mercury flights, Gordon Cooper in Faith-7 heard weird voice transmissions during his fourth pass over Hawaii. He called it an "unintelligible foreign language." It soon proved it was not a foreign language but an *alien* language, for tapes of the "bootleg" voices were replayed over and over for NASA linguist experts. They threw up their hands in defeat, though they can analyze any language in history, including ancient Sanskrit. The transmissions repose in NASA's files— *never solved or translated to this day!*

form, partly in English, partly in Russian, and some of it in an indecipherable code. It seemed to be the "log" of a flying saucer. Many startling things are revealed in the book, including how saucers fly, how far from earth they came, and how they manipulate "radiations" in uncanny ways.

One intriguing portion of the book goes into cosmology and states that all intelligent beings in the universe came from the same stock and are thus all humans. If true, anthropologists and biologists on earth should be shook up, for they would have to give up all theories of non-humans or monster-men that might inhabit other planets.

The second case also deals with a book but one by an earth—man Dr. Morris K. Jessup, who allegedly killed himself in 1959. Before his untimely death, Jessup had written several scholarly books on UFOs, including *The Case For the UFOs*. When it appeared in paperback form in 1955, Jessup was called into the office of Naval Research in Washington. To his astonishment, they showed him a copy of his book they had received by mail from an anonymous source, with strange notations written all over the margins.

The "notations" were written in three different-colored inks and initialed by three separate persons, who wrote as if they were saucer-men and not earthmen.

For example—"It seems quixotically reliable of humans to wait until

they themselves know of flight, and think now of space flight, before admitting that others, too, have flight. . . ."The notation goes on, sarcastically comparing clumsy earth planes and rockets with "their" superb flying saucers.

The Navy seemed to take the affair seriously, and one of their researchers listed dozens of phrases that an earthman—if it was a hoax—would be quite unlikely to think of: such things as *force-fields, sheets of diamond, force cutters, magnetic nets, clear-talk telepathing*, and other bizarre terms that seemed to hint of a great science-technology far beyond that of earth's.

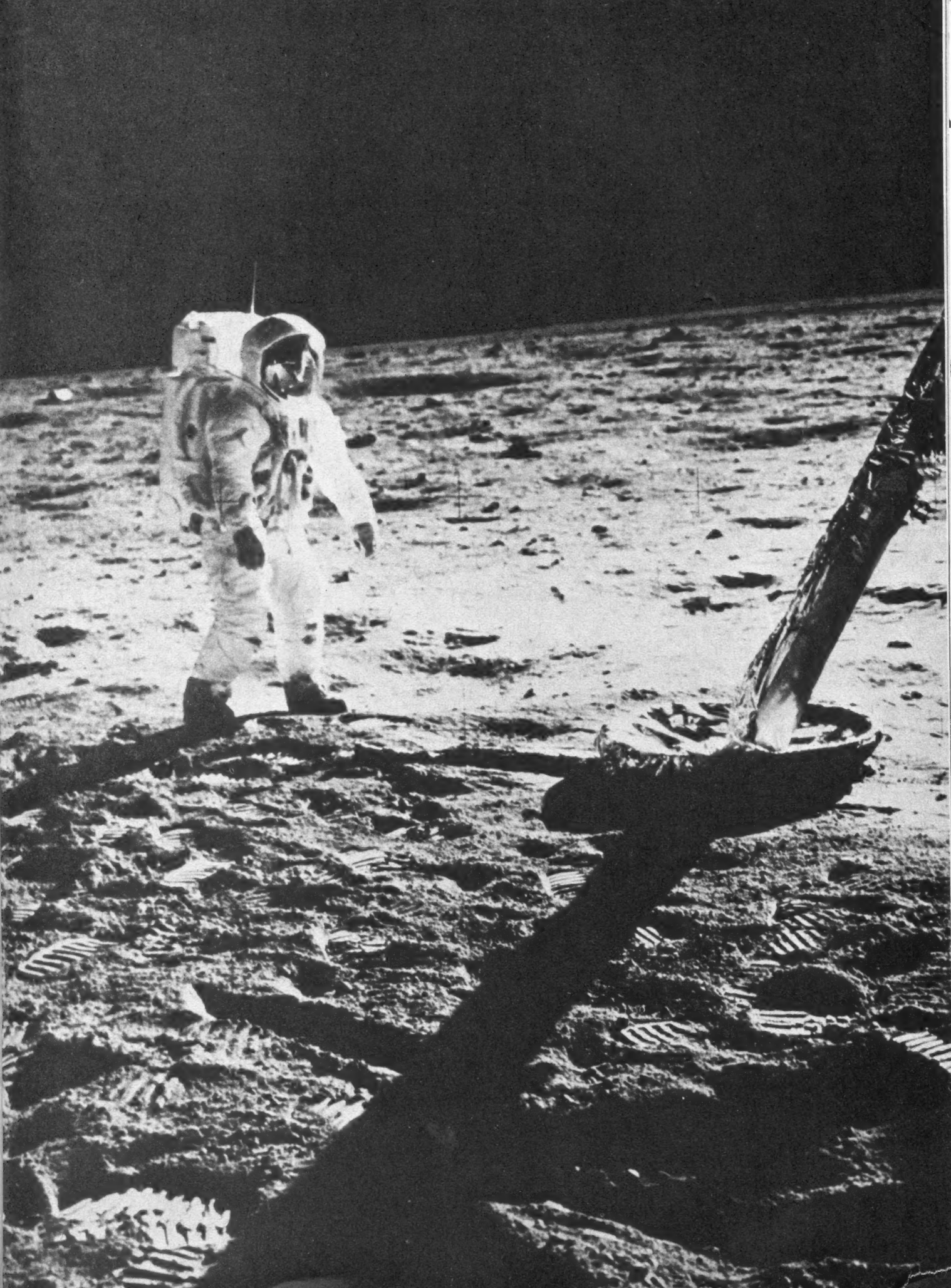
If genuine, what was the purpose of the alien note-writers in sending the annotated book to the authorities? They never made further contact with the baffled Navy scientists, and Jessup himself could shed no light on the mystery. The matter has since been engulfed in the obscurity to which the authorities consign all UFO clues and riddles.

So much for the types of written communications from UFOs.

Verbal Messages

We will examine here the rather brief verbal contacts made by various (Continued on page 44)

Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., is shown moon walking during Apollo 11 mission in July 1969. VHF receiving sources, other than NASA, say they heard Aldrin and astronaut Armstrong talk of seeing UFOs.



MESSAGES FROM UFOs

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witnesses with the occupants of landed saucers. There are a mounting number of these cases. A few of the typical and some of the outstanding ones follow:

A Mexican chauffeur named Salvador Medina states that on August 20, 1953, he was driving two Texas tourists to Laredo, when a tire went flat. The tourists began hiking to find a hotel. Meanwhile, Salvador began to change the tire.

Suddenly, a four foot tall creature appeared, dressed in an odd outfit including a diver's helmet and a belt with tiny flashing lights. Later, a taller man appeared and they engaged Salvador in conversation for most of the night, speaking good Spanish.

The two men claimed they were from a far-off world and gave many details of their life there. Salvador was skeptical and suspected a hoax or prank—until they invited him to walk over the hill where a disc-shaped craft was sitting. They invited him aboard but Salvador ran in fright. He then saw the UFO rise and shoot away at tremendous speed.

Now he believed their "fairy tale" and reported his experience to the police, stubbornly insisting (to this day) it was all true.

Carroll Watts, a farmer of Wellington, Tex., had a similar experience in March 1967. While driving home one night, Watts stopped in surprise when he saw a vehicle 100 feet long near an abandoned barn. A door opened into the lighted interior, filled with strange instruments, and a saucer man smilingly invited Watts aboard for a "physical" examination. If he passed, he would be given a fantastic ride in the flying saucer. But like Salvador, Watts thought escape was the better part of valor, and the UFO soon darted away.

Of course the saucer man spoke perfect English, while Salvador had heard perfect Spanish. Judging by the many reports from foreign countries of talks with UFO-nauts in the witnesses' *native tongues*, the saucer men must indeed be versatile linguists.

Or else, as some UFOlogists believe, they may simply communicate via *telepathy* and the witness then "hears" it in his head as his own language. However, both Salvador and Watts, and others, have insisted they saw the saucer men's lips move and heard actual verbal sounds. But then, if the flying saucers have been around earth for thousands of years, as seems likely, why shouldn't they have learned many if not all languages, even dead ones?

Except that as usual with UFOs, we immediately run into a paradox, for dozens of witnesses claim that the UFO-nauts they met spoke in "unintelligible garbles" and were equally baffled at earth speech. The visitors usually gave up trying to get their message across, whatever it was, and zoomed away in their saucers, presumably in disgust.

Not all witnesses are farmers or other "untrained" persons whose testimony is of "low credibility." On November 17, 1966, police officers A. G. Huskey and Charles Hutchins of Gaffney, S.C., were

on a routine early-morning cruise. They suddenly came upon a spherical UFO with a rim around it (the "Saturn" type).

Events escalated from the fantastic to the unbelievable as a little man, four feet tall and dressed in a gold suit, descended from a ladder and confronted the two dumbfounded policemen. In a friendly manner, the small humanoid spoke in good English like a "college graduate" and asked questions such as why the two men wore the same uniform, and other curious queries about life on Earth.

The conversation lasted some three minutes after which the alien mini-man zipped away in his 20-foot saucer, leaving the two officers gaping and wondering if they had dreamed it all. But upon revisiting the spot the next day, they found clear-cut footprints of "child's size" where the undersized creature had stood—undeniable proof to them that it had not been a dream or delusion. Dutifully recording their experience on the police blotter, they were subjected to the usual ridicule and a skeptical third-degree interrogation, to the point where one officer was forced to resign, while the other clammed up and refused to discuss the matter any further.

Here we have two reliable witnesses trained to observe things carefully, to never be taken in by false appearances, and sworn to report any event in factual, unadorned detail, just "like it was." Can such solid, mutually-supporting testimony be denied?

If a hoax is suspected on their part, what motive could prompt them into concocting such a wild tale, since they knew from similar cases that they could only invite ridicule and official displeasure?

And two men simply cannot share the same hallucination. Obviously, they *did* meet and converse with an unearthly little man, thus making tenable all other reports of aliens speaking in earth languages.

Other verbal contact cases are often of a trivial nature, such as the UFO-nauts asking what time it is, or seeking directions to some city, or even asking if they can have a dog to take away. But a goodly portion of the spoken messages tell of strange faraway worlds and reveal scientific "secrets" that only puzzle the witness.

But the next category brings in some real brain-teasers.

Radio Calls

"Stendec!" came a loud clear voice over the radio. It had burst in at the end of a routine message from the British airliner *Lancaster Star Dust* in 1947, flying toward Santiago, Chile. And after that "alien" word was spoken, the plane completely vanished with its five crewmen and six passengers. No wreckage or bodies were ever found.

Was *Stendec* some word in an other-world language, meaning "seize" or "capture"? Only the saucer men may know.

West Virginia, always a hotbed for UFO reports, came up with a new mystery in early 1967. Strange voices began cutting into all police-call channels and CB (Civilian Band) wavelengths. Baffled people reported that the voices sounded like "speeded-up phonograph records."

Then in August 1966, in Minnesota, a strong voice cut into several commercial channels with a dramatic statement—"Stand by for a message from outer space!" The message never came. If it was a hoax, the prankster must have spent an awful lot of money for a 250,000 kilowatt transmitter able to drown out powerful commercial radio stations for that brief sentence.

From the above, one wonders at times if the UFOs have not been trying for years to *make* radio contact with us, only to be ignored, tuned out, or passed off as hoaxes. A case that points this up occurred in 1964 near Holloman Air Force Base at White Sands, N.M., the U.S.'s great missile range.

Two UFOs were spotted by radar, first. Then the radio shack crew was astounded to pick up *standard FAA recognition signals*. Apparently, the UFOs had mastered the highly complex transponder system needed to transmit precise signals in code. *Earth* code, that is. Were the UFO-nauts anxious to get a "recognize" response followed by the "interrogate" signal, ready to release some vital information to the Air Force base?

You can readily guess what happened—signals ignored, contact not initiated, objects declared "weather anomalies" in the radarscopes and over the radio-sensors.

How many messages by radio from UFOs is the world missing?

It's hard to say, but one UFO-researcher succeeded in establishing two-way contact. Dr. George Hunt Williamson, archeologist and author of UFO books, hooked up a radio-telegraphy unit in 1952 and claimed steady intercommunication thereafter with various UFOs high above earth, even out in space. Long return messages and much information came through in answer to his questions, he states, revealing many facets of the UFO phenomenon.

However, the transmissions Williamson received were in a peculiar code that rendered the translations rather obscure at times. Williamson has interpreted them to his own satisfaction but says each person would have to find his own meaning.

Messages from Mars have occasionally hit the headlines through the years, going way back. In 1899 the famed electrical wizard, Nicola Tesla, constructed a giant apparatus like a radio receiver (before radio came) and recorded a series of enigmatic codings that he firmly believed came from intelligent beings on Mars, or somewhere in space.

In 1921, Marconi, the father of radio, picked up strange signals aboard his yacht and was convinced they came from Mars. And of course, one favorite theory of UFOlogists is that, even if Martians do not exist, the UFO-nauts from outer stellar space might have *bases* on Mars.

In more modern times, 1955, five expert shortwave radio hams picked up unidentified signals from a powerful transmitter that used the 49-meter waveband and an "SR" call sign. Expert cryptologists were unable to decode the rhythmic signals which remain a mystery today. For that matter, amateur radio hams constantly

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report unidentified signals they pick up from odd points all over earth and above earth, often hearing strange "voices" speaking a language never heard on earth before.

In 1954, John Otto, an electronics engineer as well as ardent UFOlogist, devised his own infrared audio-amplifier with which he claimed to pick up code signals from outer space, also "syllabic voices," one high-pitched and feminine, the other deeper and masculine. They spoke, he said, an utterly unfamiliar language that had no possible connection with earthly speech. Whether the messages were directed to him, or whether John Otto happened to accidentally "eavesdrop" on transmissions between UFO ships, he does not know. All he knows is that they were utterly "alien" voices from nonterrestrial throats.

This brings us to a separate category of radio calls of special importance.

Astronaut Radio Pickups

Certainly any radio calls intercepted by America's astronauts, while exploring and flying through space, should be the last word in authenticity, backed up by NASA (when it is willing to talk).

First of all, it is a matter of record that UFOs have been detected during most of our space shots. One or more UFOs were spied by our astronauts in all 12 of the Gemini flights. Photos were obtained in several cases that neither NASA or the spacetrack system could positively identify as earth satellites.

On June 1, 1966, the launch of Gemini 9 was suddenly scrubbed due to "interference" within the radio hook-up. NASA then amazingly and probably reluctantly released a statement, presented over nationwide TV, admitting that genuine UFOs or "unknowns" had been seen by astronauts more than once.

But there were more than mere glimpses of UFOs in space. There were also mysterious radio messages.

Way back during the Mercury flights, Gordon Cooper in the Faith-7 (MA-9, May 15, 1963) heard weird voice transmissions during his fourth pass over Hawaii. He called it an "unintelligible foreign language" but the puzzling part was that it cut in on the VHF channel reserved exclusively for spaceflights and no nation on earth would violate that international agreement.

It soon proved it was not a foreign language but an *alien* language, for tapes of the "bootleg" voices, "queer gruntings" were replayed over and over for NASA linguist experts. They threw up their hands in defeat, though they could have analyzed any language in history, including ancient Sanskrit. This one they simply could not analyze at all. The transmissions repose in NASA's files, never solved or translated.

Apollo 8, the first round-the-moon flight, also resulted in the sighting of a disc-shaped UFO by astronauts Lovell, Anders, and Borman. Not only that, but "intolerable high-frequency noises" came roaring into their radios and a "blinding light" shone into their eyes. Later, at the point of injection into lunar orbit, the UFO again harassed them with

a wave of internal heat within the spacecraft, plus more brilliant light-beams. The spacecraft even began to pitch and yaw unaccountably before the three men were able to regain control of their vehicle and finish their mission.

Much of this was suppressed or deleted by NASA in the public broadcasts of the flight, but radio hams with top notch equipment caught the full reports by direct pickup from the astronauts. The Apollo 8 tribulations sound very much like UFO-nauts attempting to *prevent* our astronauts from rounding the moon. Why? Perhaps to keep human eyes from spying on the hidden lunar bases that the saucer-men reputedly have. Oddly enough, all the manned Apollo moonflights ran into similar or worse troubles.

During the second moon-circling mission (Apollo 10, May 1969) bursts of strong "static" intermixed with a weird garble periodically plagued the astronaut trio, during their radio transmissions to mission control on earth.

Then, everyone knows how the ill-fated Apollo 13 flight met disaster on their way to the moon, when their service module blew up. Radio hams again reported they had picked up an astronaut report of a UFO pacing them. Had it deliberately sabotaged the Apollo craft with some sort of "explosive" ray?

Skipping back to the great moon-landing flight of Apollo 11 (July 1969) it seemed to go smoothly "by the book"—as far as TV-viewers were concerned. But behind the scenes that epic journey to another world also had its UFO bedevilmings.

Suddenly, during the approach to the moon, noises like a "fire engine" surged through the radio link-up with earth, to the point where mission control asked in perplexity—"You sure you don't have anybody else up there with you?" (NASA was caught unawares and didn't splice that one out.)

Later radio noises included sounds like a loud siren and a buzz-saw, plus "giggles" in a high-pitched tone. Even a "train whistle" and "chugging engine" reverberated through the earphones. By the third day, mission control was concerned and jittery enough to keep interrogating the astronauts as to their equipment. Was it faulty? But tests proved nothing wrong with it.

The meddling noises came from a source *outside* the spacecraft. And since sound cannot travel through airless space, the sounds had to be *broadcast radio signals*. But who or what would be broadcasting in those empty reaches stretching for 250,000 miles between the earth and moon?

Though Collins, Aldrin, and Armstrong did not report *seeing* a UFO, this might have been blocked out of their radio reports by a sensitive and worried NASA, afraid of alarming hundreds of millions of people all over the world who were tuned in to this tremendous moon-landing feat that rivaled if not exceeded the voyage of Columbus.

It is known definitely that NASA, despite its protests at never "censoring" the voice transmissions of astronauts on public networks, has indeed trimmed out significant snatches of conversation that

might have dealt with UFOs sighted in space, especially on the moonflights. Furthermore, the astronauts have been admonished, ever since Cooper's UFO report, never to blurt out a flying saucer sighting on the public radio channels, but to reserve it on tapes for private review by NASA later.

And the most vital deletion by NASA occurred on the moon itself after the landing—if the following undocumented story is true. Certain sources with their own VHF receiving facilities that bypassed NASA broadcast outlets, claim there was a portion of earth-moon dialog that was quickly cut off by the NASA monitoring staff.

It was presumably when the two moon-walkers, Aldrin and Armstrong, were making the rounds some distance from the LEM that Armstrong clutched Aldrin's arm excitedly and exclaimed—"What was it? What the hell was it? That's all I want to know."

There followed further snatches of gasping interchanges between the two astronauts, with mission control also chiming in frantically.

"What's there? . . . malfunction (garble) . . . Mission control calling Apollo 11 . . ."

"These babies were huge, sir . . . enormous . . . Oh, God, you wouldn't believe it!" (Apparently referring to parked UFOs in the distance.)

"I'm telling you there are other spacecraft out there . . . lined up on the far side of the crater edge . . . they're on the moon watching us . . ."

There has, understandably, been no confirmation of this incredible report by NASA or any authorities. We cannot vouch for its authenticity but if true, one can surmise that mission control went into a dither and then into a huddle, after which they sternly advised (ordered!) the moon-walkers to "forget" what they saw and carry on casually and calmly as if nothing had happened. After all, an estimated 600 million people around the world were hanging on every word spoken by the first two men to leave footprints on the moon.

This staggering proof of UFOs, and especially the existence of a saucer base on the moon as long conjectured by UFOlogists, simply could not be allowed to be broadcast to such a large segment of listening humanity. When and if we'll ever hear the truth about this alleged incident is anyone's guess.

That NASA had wind of strange things it does not reveal to the public is substantiated by a statement made by Woodrow Derenberger of Parkersburg, W. Va., who in November 1966 met saucer-men and subsequently had many contacts and conversations with them.

Quite unlike other ignored or ridiculed contactees, Derenberger was called to Cocoa Beach, Fla., by NASA officials. In a secret meeting, he claimed they questioned him in meticulous detail about all his UFO experiences.

Now, hold onto your hats. They then, astoundingly, showed him a star map and said they *knew more about it than he did*. They even pointed out a certain star they believed the saucer-men came from.

Derenberger returned with pictures and

letters proving this conference really took place and was no hoax on his part.

If NASA "knows more about it" than anyone else, we can only wonder what amazing or shocking transcripts of astronaut messages and hair-raising reports are locked away. NASA would be afraid to release them to the public for fear of an outcry against sending our astronauts into "danger"—danger from hostile flying saucers that may "patrol" space and frown upon our venture into *their* realm. (A patrol to keep our warlike world "quarantined"?)

ESP Messages

Here we plunge into the largest category of UFO messages, in sheer quantity if nothing else, for it includes the reports and claims of the contactees.

The "contactees" are those, unlike the brief "contact" cases with short conversations, who claim to have not only met saucer men but in most cases have ridden in their saucers and even visited their home worlds. We cannot either endorse or disclaim these fantastic accounts, but only report them to be taken at face value, without an iota of proof.

The names of the most prominent contactees are well-known to students of the UFO phenomenon—George Adamski, Daniel Fry, George Van Tassel, Truman Bethurum, Orfeo Angelucci, and many others.

Adamski launched this whole phase of intimate and prolonged experiences with saucer men in 1952, claiming they were from Venus with a high state of civilization. They had come here to help earth-people, if they could, to free them of the eternal round of war, famine, poverty, and injustice. This messianic "theme" was then featured in general in all the contactee cases that followed.

It is impossible to give even a minute portion of the messages presumably delivered by the spacemen to be spread throughout the world—which most contactees faithfully did by writing books. Much of the contents are lofty "sermons" on how earth is wicked and is approaching doom or nuclear war, plus advice as to how we can be saved by a complete moral and spiritual renaissance.

How strongly religious in tone many of these messages are is typified by this example of opening remarks, quoted verbatim by the contactee via ESP: "This is *Diophantes* of *Sirius II*, now working on the earth plane for his Divine Creator, by His Grace and according to His will . . ."

The books and writings and ESP transcripts produced by the contactees in the past 20 years are overwhelmingly greater in volume than the previous short messages we reviewed, and would in fact fill a sizeable section of library shelves. Whether or not they are the really important "messages" from the spacemen in flying saucers is difficult to say. There is much that is sound, sensible, and uplifting in them.

However, they paradoxically contradict one another, one saying Venus is barren, another that it teems with life, for example. The various outer-space "gurus" never mention or acknowledge one another, each apparently taking credit for all UFO sightings and doings on earth as if

his rivals did not exist.

All of which is strongly suspicious of the "deception" theory of John A. Keel, widely noted UFO researcher, as well as others. Their concept is that the "space-men" are not really extraterrestrials but "ultraterrestrials"—people or entities who have lived on or around earth itself for ages, sharing it with the human race but unknown to us.

For ulterior motives and to keep themselves secret, they have throughout history deceived Earth-people into *believing* they saw saucers land, spoke with "spacemen," and visited exotic worlds—all mental illusions or psychic tricks created by the scheming ultras.

This theory must be taken seriously for it admirably explains the patchwork picture we have of diverse UFO-shapes (no two have ever been exactly alike), the "little men" occupants so often reported, the fearsome monster-men, the ghostlike fading away of many saucers, the men-in-black harassers, and all the other jarring inconsistencies and wild variations in the UFO field today.

Be that as it may, we will "play it straight" with the contactees. Some fascinating details, true or not, have come from some of the space mentalities via ESP or direct talk—10-mile long "space arcs," ideal Garden-of-Eden worlds, and how some 10 million UFOs patrol earth for its own good like a "watchdog" force against dangers unknown to us.

With this very brief peek into the staggering amount of contactee literature of lengthy messages from the space people, we turn now to something more basic and closer to actual proof of alien communications.

Symbols and Codes

Many UFOs that land near witnesses have reportedly displayed various odd markings or symbols on their outer surfaces, somewhat like "insignia." The witnesses made drawings fresh from memory.

Code messages, alien hieroglyphics, and baffling cryptograms have at times been left behind by UFOs. One of the most notorious is the "code" left by the imprint of the sandals worn by the Venusian who contacted George Adamski in 1952. Experts have tried but nobody has ever decoded or deciphered the message, and Adamski himself, peculiarly enough, never elicited an explanation from his Venusian friend, Firkon.

Another case was the thin sheet of paper John Reeves claimed to pick up after a UFO landed on his farm in Brooksville, Fla., in March 1965. When he turned it over to the Air Force, their cryptologists claimed it was an amateurish attempt at coding, easily deciphered as a rather "silly" message from someone on Mars asking why someone on earth, presumably a saucer man, does not "come home."

One of the most unusual cases was a small "saucer," really a container, found by a person remaining anonymous. On the outer side of the mini-saucer was a weird inscription that he claimed to translate as—"Friends. Message inside to be dealt with by philosophers, not officials. Good wishes. (signed) ULO."

Inside was a sheaf of thin copper-foil leaves and more writings by "ULO" who

seemed to be warning earthmen that it was a "fierce" race and must conquer its own aggressions before venturing into outer space. The full report on this assumed "outer space book" has never been released.

Several other codes allegedly given to earth witnesses after a UFO landing have never been decoded, like Adamski's, which may or may not lend an air of authenticity, assuming they are written in the alphabet of a language known only on another planet, hence forever inexplicable to earth people.

If that is the case, a question arises—why did the saucer men bother to leave them at all? To test our intelligence or ingenuity in solving the riddles? That seems the only lame possibility.

A final category of what the UFO messages reveal includes hints at the language construction of "UFOese" and a number of written or spoken words that refer to earthly things, plus the alien names for other planets and of the UFOs themselves.

UFO Language and Words

"Remaupa," the saucerwoman kept repeating aloud to Dona Maria, a nurse at the hospital in Lins, Brazil. It was August 27, 1968, and Dona Maria had been startled to see a humped flying saucer hovering outside the window. The human-like woman in strange attire held out a jug and kept saying "remaupa," apparently meaning "water." And when Dona Maria filled the jug with water, the UFOonautess smiled in satisfaction and left, whizzing away in the flying saucer.

Thus we seem to have one definite word of one form of UFOese—*remaupa* for water. Which means no contactee should be stranded in the desert of another world without being able to call for what he needs. (Portuguese speaking Brazilians would pronounce it as *ray-ma-oo-pa*.)

In another encounter in South America, the witness insisted that the saucer man he met called his machine a *sil* (pronounced *seal*), repeating it and each time pointing at his landed UFO.

Truman Bethurum, contactee, disclosed that during a flying saucer ride, the UFOs explained their propulsion system. Bewildered, Bethurum could only recall two words—*plutonic* and *nutronic*—neither of which he could explain.

Another contactee said our sun was called *Alamo* by the saucer men he met, and Uranus was *Orque*.

The names of the spacemen, particularly in contactee literature, are plentiful—Aura Rhanes, Firkon, Mon-ka of Mars, Ashtar of Venus, and Ponnar are but a few examples. One witness of a saucer landing said the UFOs called himself "Zeeno," which may be the phonetic spelling of "Xeno"—the Greek word meaning "stranger." John Keel finds that ancient Greek words abound in both contact and contactee reports, as if the space people (or ultraterrestrials) spent some time in ancient Greece at its glory and adopted some of their words for their own.

Planets are named plentifully, also, in contactee or contact reports—Clarion, Maldek, Kristofex, Millokkom, and a long list of such "poetic" names. Oddly, the spacemen never seem to come from places

like Zzkjqlk or Ughfoof or Rottonsqud. Always their utopian planets have lilting names pleasing to the human ear. Before blaming the contactees, we must keep in mind Keel's concept of the "ultraterrestrials" who may be hypnotically impressing those names on the minds of their contactee victims, and sugarcoating the pill of deceit they are slipping down all our throats collectively. If there is any telling of tall tales, it may not be the contactees (who are all painfully sincere) but the ultras keeping up their smoke screen of coming from outer space when they are actually denizens of earth in hiding.

We must mention one special class of scientific terms that the late Wilbert B. Smith, scientist and UFO expert for the Canadian government, claimed he received via ESP from the spacemen. The terms—tempic (time) field, eighth parameter of psychic awareness, ultra-quark (basic particle of matter), skew field (regarding gravity), Q-concept (past, present, and future existing simultaneously)—seem to outline fantastic scientific discoveries awaiting earth in due time.

If Wilbert Smith's "new science" is genuine, it is indeed an ironic commentary

on the closed minds of earth scientists who of course have totally rejected what may be a magnificent scientific "gift" from the saucer-men. There may be true extraterrestrials, as even Keel admits, and they may be trying to give us the scientific weaponry to combat the sinister ultraterrestrials playing their false flying-saucer game on the world.

As to how the UFO-language (or languages) sound, one unsupported story from England is that a man somehow made tape-recordings of spacemen speaking. He analyzed their tongue as having many diphthongs and few consonants and was "sung" rather than spoken.

Other contact cases seem to bear this out, where witnesses heard UFO-nauts talking and described the sounds as: "soft and melodious without gutturals," "musical language," "sibilant tones," "smooth and ear-pleasing." But in the usual reversals that always come up with UFOs, others have these opposing comments: "grunts and growls," "harsh, staccato speech," "like the cackling of geese," "very guttural and displeasing."

A last, thought-provoking idea from John Keel, who is undoubtedly the fore-

most UFO-researcher in the world today. He points out that in *Oahspe*, a religious book written under "inspiration" in the 19th century, one section explains all about a dead language of antiquity called *Panic* (from Pan, a lost continent). It appears to be a combination of root-words in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Amerindian, and Chinese, as if the predecessor of them all.

Keel was most intrigued, and astonished, to find in this hoary old language many of the words and names that contactees and contact witnesses use, though he doubts any of them have waded through the "wearisome" pages of *Oahspe*, or have even heard of it.

Keel therefore suggests that we may have the *actual basic language* of the people in flying saucers, right before our eyes. If so, a thorough study of the *Panic* language might be the golden clue to translating the many "gibberish" messages reported verbally or by radio from the saucer-men. And from that might come the answer to whether they are extraterrestrials or ultraterrestrials.

And most important, whatever they are, *what are the mysterious occupants of UFOs up to, here on earth?* ★ THE END

INVADERS FROM SPACE

(Continued from page 23)

Several horses were reportedly attacked by the beast. There have been frequent reports of UFOs in the area.

Even more recently, a Rumanian migrant in Australia reportedly saw three giant creatures in purple and yellow clothing about 200 miles north of Brisbane. This sighting was carried in *The News of Jan. 17, 1969*: "Mr. George Vas, a repairman, his wife, Malanka, and daughters Olga, 14, and Maria, 13, all say they watched the spacemen collecting sugar cane and other plant specimens for 10 minutes. Mr. Vas said he and his family were asleep in their caravan at the edge of the road. About 4:30 a.m. they were awakened by the barking of their dog, Ica. He heard a loud buzzing noise like a big swarm of wasps, and said he saw an object land; it was between 25 and 30 yards in diameter and looked like a Mexican sombrero. It gave off a brilliant violet color. Mr. Vas said he and his family watched as three spacemen—about three times larger than humans—descended from the ship. They had blocky arms and legs and shapeless bodies. They gave off a purple-yellowish glow. After gathering specimens for about 10 minutes, the spacemen returned to their ship. The craft then went straight up, traveling very quickly. As it took off, the hair on (everyone's) body stood up as if affected by a form of magnetism. Mr. Vas said this was his third sighting of 'spacemen.' He saw one as a child in Rumania in 1918, and another near Belgrade in 1946."

Although the appearance of these giant UFO-nauts have been less frequent in North America, information has been obtained of at least 25 reports centering around sightings of these creatures. Mary Lou Guenther, a Canadian researcher, reports that on Sept. 19, 1963, about 8 p.m., a UFO hovered over a field across from a school yard in Saskatoon, Canada. As the

UFO passed over the vacant lot, it dropped a large container of some type. After the UFO took off, the young witnesses, including 11-year-old Brian Whitehead, started walking in the direction of the "box." When they were within 15 feet of the object, someone or something stood up. The being was about 10 feet tall, and suddenly started moving toward the children, moaning and holding his hands out as he came at them.

Brian described the alien as being dressed in clothes which "were like a cloak worn by a monk." The "suit" was white like a huge crayon. When questioned whether he saw pants legs, Brian seemed puzzled and said, "I don't know; sometimes I could see right through him."

After the children had calmed down, the police were summoned, and they arrived about 45 minutes after the incident took place. The investigation centered around the field for several days, and details of it were sketchy. The boys were questioned separately and asked to draw sketches, which apparently matched. According to Mrs. Guenther, "The following evening some boys while in the playground saw the same UFO return and again hover above the lot. They thought they saw an extremely large man lying on the ground because they saw 'arms and legs move.' The object then disappeared, and they saw nothing else."

During a widespread wave of saucer sightings in Mexico in 1965 there were several cases involving giants. In September, a group of saucer occupants estimated to be 10 feet in height, with brilliant red eyes and no mouths or noses, were seen by three women who claim they popped out in front of them during a stroll through a suburb of Mexico City. The beings were dressed in shiny gray suits and boots "just like out of the comic strips." After seeing the beings, the women said they ran away in panic and when they eventually decided to return to the site the UFO-nauts had departed.

Not to be outdone, the United States has had its share of this type of creature.

On the evening of Sept. 14, 1952, seven witnesses, including a National Guardsman, climbed a hill in Flatwoods, W. Va., after watching a flaming fireball land in the immediate area. When they reached the top of the hill, they were startled to see a dull orange glob resting on the ground. From the glow surrounding the object emerged a 15-foot-tall being which towered over the witnesses. Its face, everyone agreed, was round and blood red. No one noticed a nose or mouth, only eyes, or eye-like openings, which projected "greenish-orange" beams of light. Around the red "face" and reaching upward to a point was a dark hood-like shape, which could have been a helmet.

Watching the "monster" gliding over the ground in their direction, the witnesses took off, running back down the hill and clearing a four-foot gate without opening it.

Later, questioned by researcher Gray Barker, the witnesses stated that an awful odor, like rotten eggs, covered the entire area. This stench was so horrible that they were sick to their stomachs for hours afterward.

Returning to the area with Gene Lemon, the Guardsman, Barker found the site covered with mysterious "skid marks." The impressions were about 10 feet apart in the tall grass and led from the tree, where the "monster" was last seen standing, to the location of the alleged "fireball."

Oddly enough, at the exact time of these seven witnesses' experience, residents from surrounding states were calling local police departments, TV and radio stations, and military installations to report peculiar aerial observations which were generally interpreted as meteorites.

The Air Force sent an investigator to Flatwoods a few weeks later and convinced at least one witness that what they had seen was a top secret government rocket, propelled by an ammonia-like fuel. No answer has ever been offered to explain the appearance of the 15-foot-tall

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